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NO PANIC IN INDIA WITHDRAWAL

Procedural Plan Is Keypoint Of London Deliberations

London, May 19.
Britain will not be panicked into a quick withdrawal from India before the communal strife-torn nation sets up an authority or authorities to whom power can be transferred, authoritative sources said tonight.
Even before the Cabinet India experts went into a two hour secret meeting at No. 10, Downing Street, the Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee's official residence, with Admiral Lord Mountbatten, the Viceroy, a few hours after his practically non-stop 24 hour air dash from Delhi, these sources denied the recent persistent wave of speculation that Britain would get out in a hurry.

RAMADIER'S POLICY UNDER FIRE

Threat Of Serious Strikes

Paris, May 19.
Premier Paul Ramadier's wage policy, under incessant fire from strikers all over the country, faced today a new threat as 18,000 small businessmen met at the Palais des Sports in Paris to protest against state-controlled economy.

Speakers for the Small Businessmen's Federation warned that "if Government remains deaf to our appeals, action will replace persuasion".
The meeting coincided with the daylong strike of dockers in France and North Africa, which paralysed France's maritime trade.
The three main points of the businessmen's demands were: firstly, a coherent price policy; secondly, full economic liberty in all branches where production equals demand; thirdly, reduction of taxes, which the men say are so heavy that small business faces bankruptcy.

They envisaged calling a "warning" strike which would see a virtual shutdown of France's retail trade.
The Confederation represents 55 per cent of the country's production and 95 per cent of distributing agencies, such as stores.

It was believed the Confederation would order all small businesses to close for 24 hours as from two p.m. June 4.

MANY WORKERS OUT

Freight handling in all stations in the Paris area was at a standstill today, as several thousand stevedores of national French railways staged a 24-hour strike, demanding higher wages.

Clean tablecloths, napkins and bed linen became increasingly rare in Paris hotels, and restaurants as 15,000 laundry workers continued their weekend strike.
The greatest of the threats that weighed on the country, however, was the possibility of a general gas (Continued on Page 4)

High quarters made it equally clear that Lord Mountbatten has come home with a sense of the gravest possible urgency over the situation in India. It was believed that he emphasised to the Cabinet that there must be no further delay—as he has already indicated to the Indian leaders—and that major decisions of vital consequence must be taken in the matter of a few weeks so that within months India may get down to the full task of constitution making.

The British Government statement of February 20 still represents the unchanged policy—to withdraw from India no later than June 1948. Conceivably, Britain might withdraw before the appointed time, depending on the state of settlement of India's internal problems.

With Britain's determination to carry out her pledge to hand over power by the appointed time was linked the Viceroy's urgent desire to announce a procedural plan, enabling India to decide finally whether there will be an India Union or partition.

It was assumed here that Lord Mountbatten has already given the political leaders in India a broad picture of the proposals he had in mind, though the Delhi conference with cussed at his Delhi conference with them on June 2, has still to be finalised here by the British Cabinet.

UNITY OR PLURALITY
It was taken for granted that Lord Mountbatten came to England more or less convinced that he could convene the Delhi conference on thoroughly representative lines and that early in the conference it would be possible to take the fateful decision as to whether India wants unity or plurality.

Although the closest silence is maintained on details of the Viceroy's plan, it is believed that the leaders of Indian parties chosen to attend the Delhi conference will then announce a way of procedure designed to enable India's representatives to decide the details of plurality in a constitutional fashion.

It is believed that simultaneously with the announcement of the plan to the Indian public and to the British Parliament.

Although political quarters realise the fading hopes of the acceptance of the Cabinet Mission plan, it was evident that Britain would make one more effort to commend it to the Indians.

MISSION'S PLAN
The Mission plan, produced by Lord Pethick-Lawrence, then Secretary of State for India, and his colleagues during a long visit to India last year, provided on the one

hand for the maintenance of the political unity of India which India's Congress Party regarded as fundamental, and on the other hand offered the Muslim League, if not a separate Pakistan, or Moslem state, at least some approximation of this.

Both India's under this scheme would be brought into an Indian Union which would have the final responsibility for such vital matters of common interest as defence, foreign affairs and communications.

Reports from India suggest that the stage has now been reached where the Congress Party is reconciled to the principle of partition, but will insist, if plurality be adopted, that it be extended to the partitioning of provinces themselves, notably the Punjab and Bengal.

The Cabinet meeting today included the present Secretary of State for India, Lord Listowel, the President of the Board of Trade, Sir Stafford Cripps, the Defence Minister, Mr A. V. Alexander (the latter two were with Lord Pethick-Lawrence on the Cabinet Mission to India) the Dominions Secretary, Lord Addison, Lord Ismay, the Viceroy's Chief of Staff, and a number of high officials of the India Office.

There was no confirmation so far in authoritative circles of suggestions that the Viceroy had brought with him written statements from several Indian leaders.
Arrangements for further meetings were said to be only tentative so far, but several will take place this week. Mr Attlee was believed to have decided not to raise the India question at the full Cabinet meeting tomorrow, but was said to be calling a special meeting of the full Cabinet later in the week to give the Government as a whole a broad picture.—Reuter.

Britain's First Atomic Energy Plant

Sited In Cumberland

London, May 19.
Britain's first atomic energy power plant, to pump much needed electricity into the country's power network, will be built on the almost deserted coast of West Cumberland near the hamlet of Drigg, the Daily Express said today.

Several chain-reacting uranium "engines" will be set up, the Express said. They will cost an estimated £7,000,000 and top output will be about 75,000 kilowatts—enough to light a city as large as Liverpool with a population of 555,000 persons.

The Supply Ministry issued the following statement: "Possible use of the former explosives factory at Drigg for a purpose in connection with atomic energy is under technical examination. No decision has been reached."

NEW METHOD

The plant would resemble other chain-reacting uranium piles in most respects. The principal innovation was the discovery of a method for extracting surplus heat from the pile in gaseous form rather than following the American practice of cooling the pile by pumping enormous amounts of water through it. This would obviate the danger of dangerously contaminated water flowing into the Irish Sea and would

Tobacco Tax Concession

London, May 19.
Mr Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, disclosed in the Commons tonight that his department was working on an "administrative scheme" to exempt old people from the heavy tobacco tax.

Mr Dalton warned the Commons that more steps to reduce the dollar drain were to come, but he did not elaborate.

Regarding heavy smoking, which has cost England a large share of her scarce dollars, the Chancellor said: "I repeat that I appeal to all right-minded men and women to help Government and their nation save precious dollars. If you spend dollars on fags, you won't save them for food."—United Press.

Latest First-Class Cricket Scores

S. Africans Outplayed By MCC At Lords

South Africa had a bad day when the cricket match with the MCC continued at Lords today and the home side seem able to afford a declaration tomorrow morning and then win the match with something to spare.

They dismissed the South Africans for 127, thereby gaining a first innings lead of 103 runs and then kept the South Africans toiling in the field for the rest of the day while collecting 233 runs for the loss of only four wickets.

Martin and Mallett, with four and five wickets, respectively, for the same runs—55—were the chief instruments in the South African dismissal, the former being out for 20 runs, and then the MCC batsmen flogged the South African bowling.

Brooks and Dods again gave an encouraging start to the MCC second innings. Dods lost his wicket at 55, having scored 25. But the big stand was Brooks and Denis Compton—115. Brooks was stumped when 77 and Compton got himself out at 97, when attempting to chase a ball in an effort to get his century before stumps were drawn.

With a lead of 350, the MCC seem well on the road to victory, if the weather causes no interruption.
Close of play scores were: MCC 230 and 253 for four (Brooks 77, Compton 97, Donnelly not out 31, Yardley not out 4). South Africa 127 (Martin four for 55, Mallett five for 55, Yardley one for nine).

COUNTY GAMES

The County cricket programme today produced several highlights, both in hitting and bowling.
Bill Edrich, of Middlesex, topped the 200 and went on to reach 225 in five hours fifty minutes, hitting a six and 23 fours. Then he played a ball on to his wicket, but he had helped Middlesex to the mammoth total of 432 for the loss of five wickets when he declared.

G. L. Willitt, Cambridge captain, was another certifier in the University match against the Royal Navy, this following his century of last week against Yorkshire.
Among the outstanding bowling feats was that of Gloucester's batting stars. Today, he had five for 14 in the first innings and six for 40 in the second, to be chiefly responsible for Hampshire's innings' defeat.

Cornford took seven for 80 for Sussex against Yorkshire to give his side a chance of a possible win tomorrow against the champions.
The county scoreboards tonight were:
At Manchester: Lancashire beat Kent by eight wickets. Kent 102 and 143 (Ames 69, Garlick three for 11, Robert three for 29). Lancashire 180 and 68 for two.
At Bristol: Gloucester beat Hampshire by an innings and 141 runs. Gloucester 378 (Wilcox not out 84, Emmett 102). Hampshire 77 (Barnett 40, Dods 30).

Over the violent protests of diminutive Fielding, he announced, he was cancelling the performance of the F. Major piano concerto because his wife, Lady Beecham, was indisposed and could not be the soloist.
So last night Fielding attended the concert merely as one of 2,000 music lovers and informed critics in the lobby that he and the colourful conductor were ending their professional relationship—after one week.
Fielding's side of the story was that he had advertised a concerto and soloist and thought he should provide just that—even if he had to

ORDER TO "JUGGLE" GERMAN FOOD DIET

Authorities Confess Bread Ration Cannot Be Met

Berlin, May 19.
German officials in the British and American zones of Germany tonight were instructed to juggle their food diets as necessary to insure meeting the 1,550 calories of rations, despite the critical shortages of bread.

A joint British-American announcement said the present ration scale was to be maintained. The decision to continue without reduction was based on promised increased food shipments from the United States.

It was the first joint statement made officially by the two military governments which have been waging a food battle to save Germany from starvation over the same territory where their armies fought a blood battle two years ago to destroy Hitler's Reich.

"On present estimates, imports and collections are somewhat more than adequate to meet requirements for six kilograms of bread per ration period and the full issue of mackerel (canned) for the normal consumer for the next three months," the announcement said.

The bread ration could not be met, it was admitted. This juggling was authorised. There sufficient meat, fat, cheese and milk available within Germany to supply essential needs, according to estimates of the military food and agriculture experts.

DIETS TO VARY

"This will mean that for the present at least we may have to abandon a common diet and allow the quantity of bread and other commodities to vary from area to area," it was announced.

German farmers were again urged to do their utmost to aid in meeting the worst food crisis in Germany's history.
Reports from the Ruhr have said that the basic ration the normal consumer was getting through legal channels amounted to about 800 calories, slightly more than half the designated ration.

Until the Secretary of war, Mr Robert Patterson, announced that food was being rushed to Germany, officials had planned to reduce the ration to between 1,200 and 1,250 calories—a 300 calorie cut.

HOARDING WARNING

The announcement said German food administrators were being advised to send additional grain for bread into large cities which had no opportunity to get aid from nearby farms.

Germans were warned that attempts to hoard or build up stocks would result in the severing of vital emergency supplies being sent here.

"In view of the critical world shortage, neither Germany nor any other country can be permitted to build up stocks in excess of the barest needs," the announcement said. Any attempt to do so would be regarded as hoarding, and properly, a reduction in import allocations at this critical stage.—United Press.

LYNCH TRIAL

Greenville,

South Carolina, May 19.
The defence in the mass lynch trial of 31 men rested its case in a surprise move today after winning acquittal for three men and reduced charges against seven others.

Without calling one witness, Benjamin Bolt rose after the decision by Judge Robert Martin and said, "In view of Your Honour's ruling, the defence rests its case."
The jurist had ruled that individual confessions made by 20 of the 31 defendants, which had been the basis of the prosecution's case, could be used as evidence only against the defendant who made it in each case and could not implicate the others.

The Court recessed until 9:30 a.m. tomorrow, when the opposing lawyers will begin their final arguments.—United Press.

SIR THOMAS BEECHAM'S BOMBSHELL

London, May 19.
Just before his scheduled Mozart concert Sir Thomas Beecham gave his young impresario, Harold Fielding, a bitter pill.
Over the violent protests of diminutive Fielding, he announced, he was cancelling the performance of the F. Major piano concerto because his wife, Lady Beecham, was indisposed and could not be the soloist.

So last night Fielding attended the concert merely as one of 2,000 music lovers and informed critics in the lobby that he and the colourful conductor were ending their professional relationship—after one week.
Fielding's side of the story was that he had advertised a concerto and soloist and thought he should provide just that—even if he had to

find a substitute for Lady Beecham. As usual, Sir Thomas informed the audience of exactly what was the reason. Baton in hand, he turned to the seat-holders and said: "I am taking no risks with Mozart. Bruno Walter once told me there were only two people who could play the Mozart concerto, and he was one of them."
The combination of my wife and myself is one that cannot be duplicated in 24 hours and if she cannot be here the concerto will not be played. I am taking no chances of upsetting artistic unity where my favourite composer is concerned."
In place of the concerto Sir Thomas played Symphony No. 27 in G Major.—United Press.

Attack On Saigon

Surprise Assault By Viet Namhose

Paris, May 19.
Viet-Namhese rebels struck a surprise blow at the French headquarters city of Saigon, 1,000 kilometres behind the Indo-Chinese war centre, it was reported here tonight by the Agence France Presse.

Large native forces, supported by artillery, began to attack simultaneously nearly every garrison east and southeast of the city last night, the AFP reported. They were not beaten back until early this morning and "all security measures have been taken in view of a possible renewal of the attack tonight," the Agency said.

"According to documents found on bodies," the report continued, "a general attack on Saigon was planned."

Two Viet Namh shells fell in the centre of the city.
The French High Commissioner, Emil Bollaert, returned to his hitherto peaceful headquarters from the northern provinces of Tonkin and Annam this morning to find his forces in battle in the centre of French-dominated Cochina-China.—United Press.

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	£40-0-0 and \$239,463.45

Donations should be addressed to the General Manager, South China Morning Post, Morning Post Building, Hongkong. Cheques should be made out to "British Flood Relief Fund." For the purpose of acknowledgment will donors kindly indicate their names in Block Letters.

EDITORIAL

Historic Document

THE British worker has been called upon to work out his own salvation. This is the meaning of the Labour Party's eight commandments which have been issued in manifesto form entitled, "Labour for Higher Production." Political opponents will find in it a subject for ironical comment. To them it may well represent a retreat, amounting to a defeat, on the part of British socialism—a "we warned you what would happen" reaction. Yet Britain's plight (which nobody will deny) is not greater—perhaps less acute—than it was eight months ago. The coal situation has sufficiently eased to permit the government to relax power restrictions; the five-day week in the mines has yielded encouraging results in the way of production; exports, though below the original target, are good; and the British Industries Fair is reported to have earned a £50,000,000 crop of overseas orders—a useful proportion being in U.S. dollars, which are literally worth their weight in gold. In the face of these encouraging signs, the British Labour Party (as distinct from the government) has thrust upon the shoulders of the workers

responsibility for the nation's economic recovery. It is a bold move; politically risky. Yet it is doubtful whether it holds more terrors (or will be a less successful challenge) than Mr Churchill's immortal wartime defiance: "We will fight on the beaches...." The sober fact is that Britain today is confronted with a crisis almost as great as that of 1940. The country survived it then because the people responded to Mr Churchill's challenge. The same people will take up the new gauntlet, and there is no reason for doubting the ultimate result. Mr Churchill whipped the nation into a triumphant responsiveness largely through his dynamic eloquence. In contrast, the Labour Party's manifesto reads more like a dull text book, or a doctor's prescription—neither of which are easy to assimilate. But the call to Britain's manpower today is no less urgent or vital than it was seven years ago. The peace of the nation has still to be won, and, in the final analysis, it can be accomplished only by the people. Because the Labour Party recognises this, its eight commandments constitute an historic document.

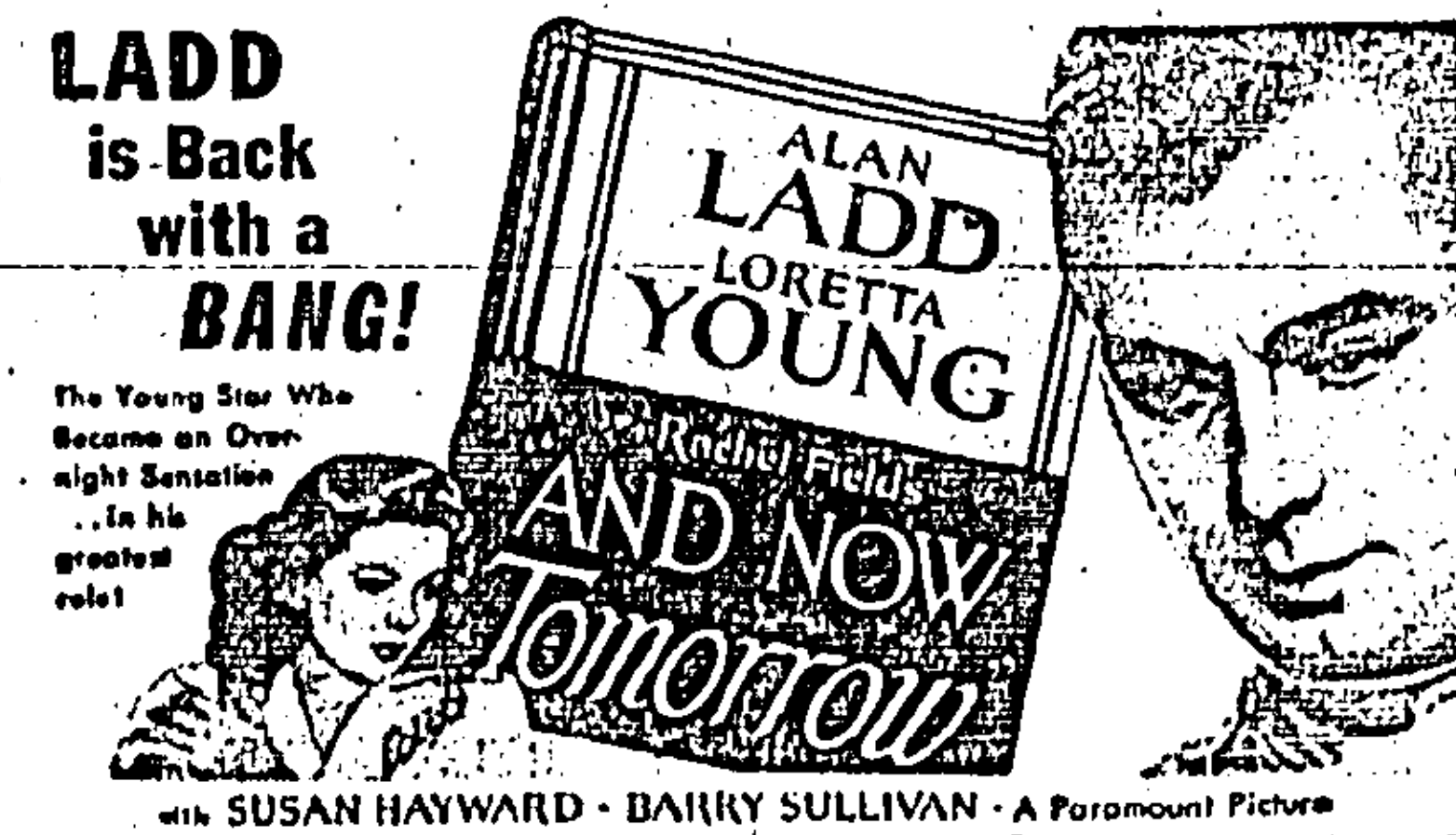
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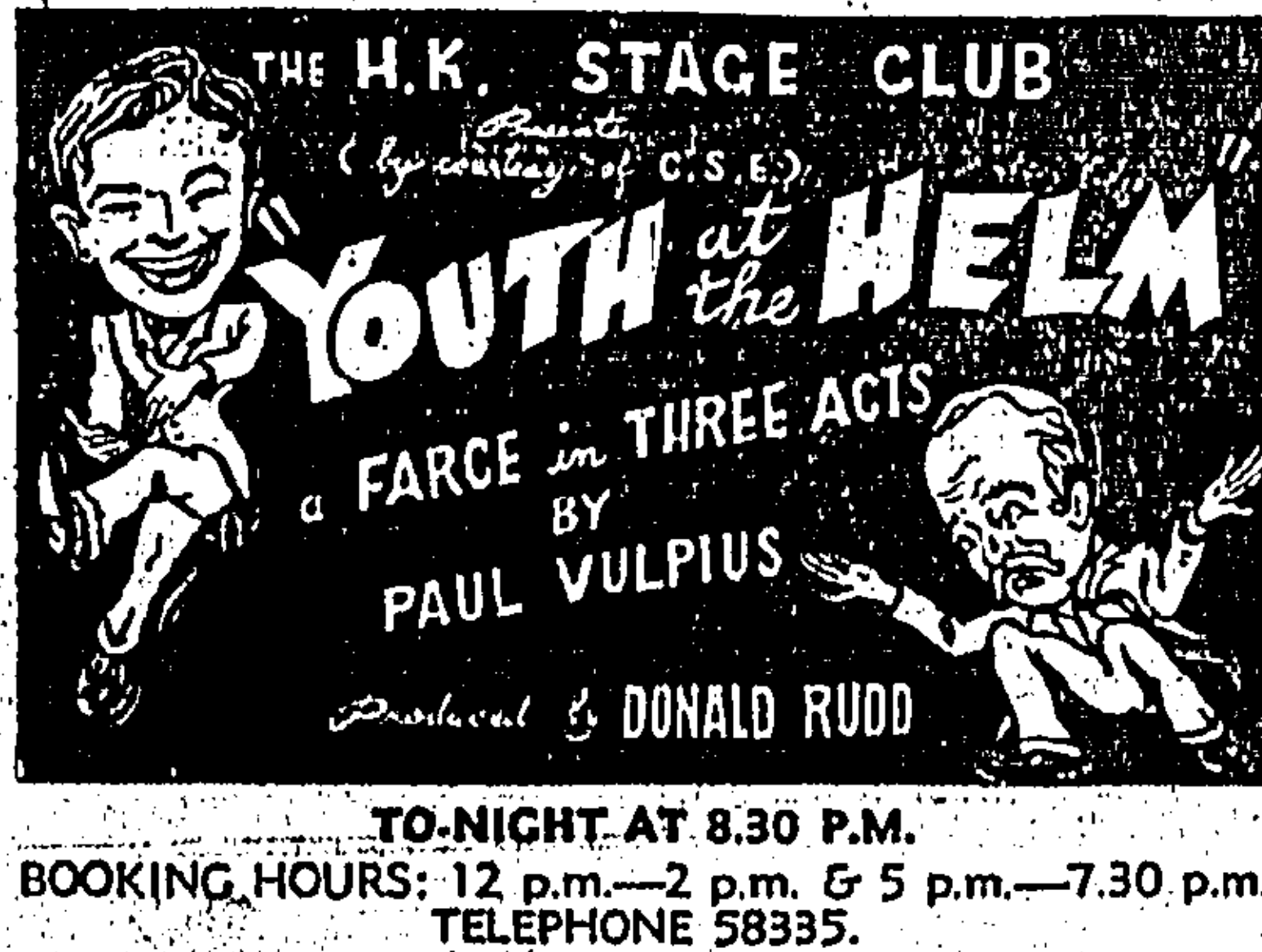


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MONEY: OUR SERVANT OR OUR MASTER?

THE root of all evil, we are often told, is money, although some of us are inclined to say cynically that the absence of it is a much worse evil.

Let us consider the nation's money—or absence of it—which is certainly the root of many of our evils to-day.

What will Mr Dalton's Budget proposals do towards putting us back where we want to be—firmly on our feet, with money that is worth something in our pockets, and some of the old-time happiness in our lives? Pretty much nothing at all.

Why? Because you can take half a crown off the income tax or put it on, you can add 1s. to the packet of cigarettes and take 1s. from the price of face powder, you can wipe the whole tax on whisky and put it on ginger pop instead, but none of these things touches the fringe of the one problem that has to be solved if we are to create a new world worth living in.

OUR BIG DEBT

£570 Per head

THAT problem, in one sentence, is this: We have a National Debt of just on 26,000 million pounds (that is, roughly, £570 for every man, woman and child in the country).

Paying it off is impossible by any productive scheme the mind of man has yet devised. Paying the interest on it alone is throttling us.

Yet, to put us on our feet, that debt ought to be largely or wholly extinguished some day. Why can't it be? Because money is the one thing that never dies.

What is the National Debt? It is the money the nation has borrowed to carry on its business.

Some of it has been raised for good purposes, like social services, national reconstructions and so forth, but most of it has been incurred because of our habit of going to war.

It mostly represents, in fact, money that has been shot away on the most useless forms of activity.

GREW AND GREW

Nearly 200 years old

WE generally reckon the National Debt as about two centuries old. The war with America in 1783 left us with a debt of 240 million pounds.

By 1816, after the Napoleonic war, the debt had increased to 902 million pounds.

At the start of the last war it was just over 8,000 millions. Today, as I have said, it is just on 26,000 millions—and still growing.

Mr Dalton estimated that paying interest on it alone costs us 525 million pounds a year, equal to an income tax of a little more than 4s. in the pound.

"We have a National Debt of just on 26,000 million pounds, that is, roughly £570 for every man, woman and child in the country...."

"Paying it off is impossible.... Paying the interest on it alone is throttling us...."

"If we made a bonfire of all the bonds which form the National Debt we would all be infinitely better off...."

"But, of course, such a bonfire is impossible...."

"Must money live for ever? It seems to me that if we could devise a scheme to make it wear out after a reasonable term of life we would get rid of our suffocating debt without any real suffering or unfairness...."

By JOHN GORDON

As money apparently never wears out, that terrific burden will not only have to be borne by us for the remainder of our days, but it will also pass to the shoulders of generations ahead, just as the Crimean and Napoleonic debts are still carried by us in addition to the extra load we have put upon ourselves by our own folly.

Money never dies or, at least, dies all too seldom.

Look at it this way. We have decided to extinguish a pension of £5,000 a year which the nation has been paying to the descendants of Nelson because he won the battle of Trafalgar for us.

Most of us approve that little economy. We think the pension has gone on too long, anyway.

But do you ever think of this? We are still paying today probably £50,000 a year or more in pensions to the descendants of people who provided the ships, the cannon and the gunpowder which enabled Nelson to win the battle of Trafalgar.

In other words, the people who loaned the Government the money to provide these necessities received Government stock which in some more modern form still earns interest (a pension) today for their descendants.

DALTON SAID—

"Paying for Waterloo"

NOW if a personal pension can be extinguished in 100 years, why can't an impersonal one be extinguished in 100 years also? In other words, why can't money be made to wear out after some reasonable time like everything else?

Mr Dalton himself wrote in 1923: "Even today we have not yet finished paying for the battle of Waterloo, much less for the Charge of the Light Brigade or the Relief of Ladysmith."

"If historical precedents are faithfully followed, our descendants in the year 2,023 will still be paying for Ypres and the Somme."

The evil effects of a heavy National Debt were perhaps never so acute as they are today, when our financial structure is creaking and groaning under the strain. But they have always been obvious.

As long ago as 1,765 Blackstone, in his Commentaries on the Laws of England, wrote:—

"We may boast of large fortunes and quantities of money in 'The Funds.' But where does this money exist?"

"The property of a creditor of the public consists in a certain portion of the national taxes; by how much, therefore, he is the richer, by so much the nation which pays those taxes is the poorer."

It has become fashionable to suggest that our National Debt does not matter very much, because the taxes raised to meet interest on it are merely redistributed among the thrifty classes.

Though the money does, indeed, shift from one pocket to another, it is rare to find two identical pockets in the same pair of trousers.

The taxes fall proportionately most heavily on the young and enterprising. Most of the interest is received by the elderly and less enterprising part of the community.

And heavy taxation tends also to raise the cost of our manufactured goods, while discouraging effort.

Now, my own view—entirely personal and probably to economists quite heretical—is that when a nation is carrying a burden of debt much too heavy to bear, it should get rid of it before it sinks under the weight.

Just as any sensible individual would do.

If we made a bonfire of all the bonds which form the National Debt

we would all be infinitely better off immediately.

Our taxation would fall with a bump. The money in our pay packets would be worth more in purchasing power.

We would have money to spare for all the social services and reconstruction our country needs so badly. And I am certain we should put much happiness back into life.

But, of course, such a bonfire is impossible.

It would be grossly unfair on that section of the population that has lent its money to the country, however much the less thrifty, or less patriotic, would like it.

However badly we need the extinguishing of debt, it has to be done with fairness to those to whom we are in debt.

ALL FOR A GUN

It goes on and on

I have stated the problem as it affects the direct descendants of Nelson, and the direct descendants of those who gave him the powder and shot.

Consider another contrast. Supposing in 1918, during the savings campaign, which we then called the "Buy the guns drive," you and I were approached and asked whether we would each buy a gun at a cost of £1,000.

In other words, whether we would each subscribe £1,000 to the war loan.

You said "Yes," and handed over £1,000, in return for which you were promised 5 percent interest per year.

You will by now have received in interest (less taxation) the whole of your money back.

Your stock is still worth more today than when you bought it—thanks to the "cheap money" policy—and you can bequeath it down through the generations, so that 100 years from now your descendants may still be drawing their pension for your patriotism as it were.

But suppose I said to the man who asked me to buy a gun in 1918: "No, I will buy a motor-car for myself instead." My motor-car by now would have died. It does not cost the country anything in the way of a pension to the generations ahead of me.

Must money live for ever? It seems to me that if we could devise a scheme to make it wear out after a reasonable term of life we would get rid of our suffocating debt without any real suffering or unfairness.

Of course, the scheme could not be confined solely to Government stocks. That would be grossly unfair. It would have to apply to all money.

Perhaps some day it will be done by our more sensible descendants.

But, of course, you may argue that death duties now climbing towards the Socialists' ideal of 100 percent achieve the same thing. Not at all.

Personal estates form a small proportion of the national wealth.

The great concentrations of wealth in the investments of banks, insurance companies, investment trusts, charities, churches, universities, schools and trade unions are not subject to death duties at all.

They are outside the law that affects private fortunes.

TAX FREE

Some lucky owners

ANY new system must limit the life of their money as it limits the life of your money and mine.

And remember that not only do the universities and the churches pay no death duties, but they do not even pay income tax.

It has often been suggested, and rightly, I think, that such wealthy owners should pay income tax like the rest of us.

There have even been suggestions that every 50 years or so they should pay a special capital tax towards the reduction of the National Debt. Most of us would agree with that as well.

I go further and suggest that after a certain period their money should die with the money of the rest of us.

Let us face facts without blinking. The old world as we knew it has died. Our economic system, which has been cracking for years, is not in a condition to cope satisfactorily with the difficulties that now face it.

THE NEW LIFE

Needs a new system

A new system has to be created if men are to shed their burdens and find some happiness and comfort in life, some real recompense for their toil and labour, some fresh inspiration to lift their eyes to the stars again.

Our world isn't finished. Man is merely at the beginning of another surge upwards to greater heights than he has climbed before.

But he needs some bulldozers to clear the path ahead of the obstacles that block it, of which the chief is crushing debt.

All periods of prosperity in history have come from one of two causes—the development of vast new territories or a discovery which supplies a fundamental need, like steam or electricity.

We are on the verge of one of these discoveries. Atomic power is just round the corner. It is going to revolutionise the work and life of the world.

At the same time we have great empty spaces in the British Empire, the development of which, allied to atomic power, could give us such prosperity as we have never even dared to dream of.

Why not start the great uprising by getting some new ideas about money?

POCKET CARTOON



BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

THE gentlemen whose recipe for making enormous sums of money sounds so simple all omit one important thing—perhaps the most important. However confident and full of guts a young man may be, he will get nowhere without a Thorogrip Garret (it's a Threadgold's). The first glance of an employer, giving an interview, goes to the socks. Are they sloppy, loose, relaxed? Are they inefficient? Then that is the keynote to the character of the man who is seeking a job. Are the socks taut, alert, neat? Then the man is energetic and dependable. His socks are, so to speak, on tip-top. And it is all done by the Thorogrip. Do it the Threadgold way.

Murder of an elephant (VII)

THE glance of Malpractice's eyes was direct and hard. The kindly old Master fussed with his manuscript. He was obviously ill at ease. "There are signs," said Malpractice, "of violent commotion in the garden behind the buttery." "You are surely not hinting that Mr Walver wrestled with Bingo," said the Master sarcastically. "He wrestled with many feet rapped out the slough." "I have questioned eight dons. Not one of them seems to know where he was on the afternoon in question." At that moment the detective's glint eye caught a vast dish crammed with sandwiches. He remembered he was hungry. "May I have one of these?" he asked. The Master seemed not to hear. The question was repeated. The Master assented with a feeble gesture. Malpractice took a bite. "What is it?" he asked. "Vienna steak," said the Master. "The entire college recipe is to be here," said Malpractice, chewing thoughtfully. "May I see your kitchen?" The Master nearly jumped out of his chair. "Certainly," he said, with a sickly grin. "La—later on." Now, he had the pride of the Yard, his brain working like a dynamo.

76 years of compulsory education

A WOMAN who was waiting to get into a trial the other day said that she had not been in bed for three days and nights, that she was utterly exhausted, but that she would stay to the end.

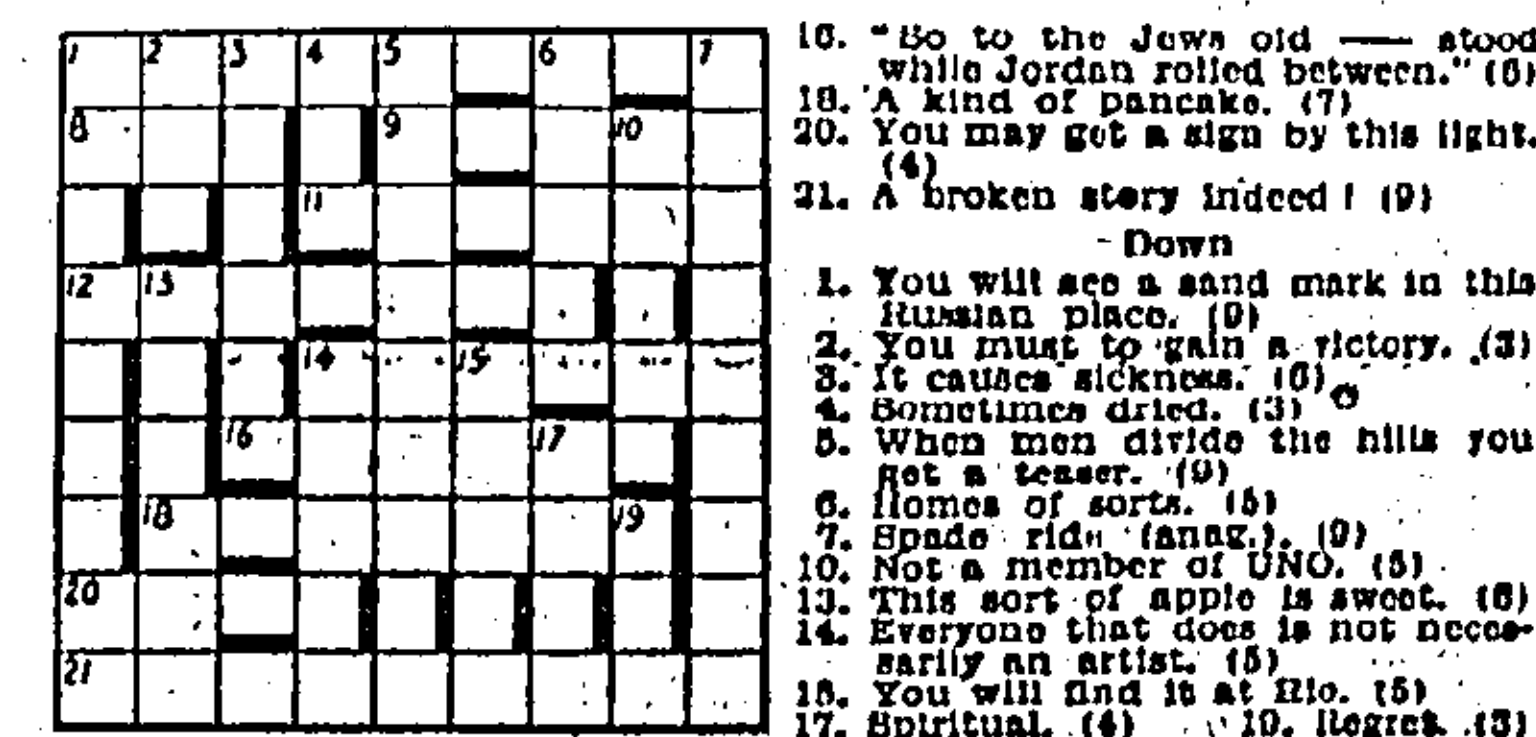
Glut

APPALLED by the number of bathers at a South Coast resort during last summer, leading fish are recommending that in future they be thrown back on to the shore.

Corfu shall not ring tonight

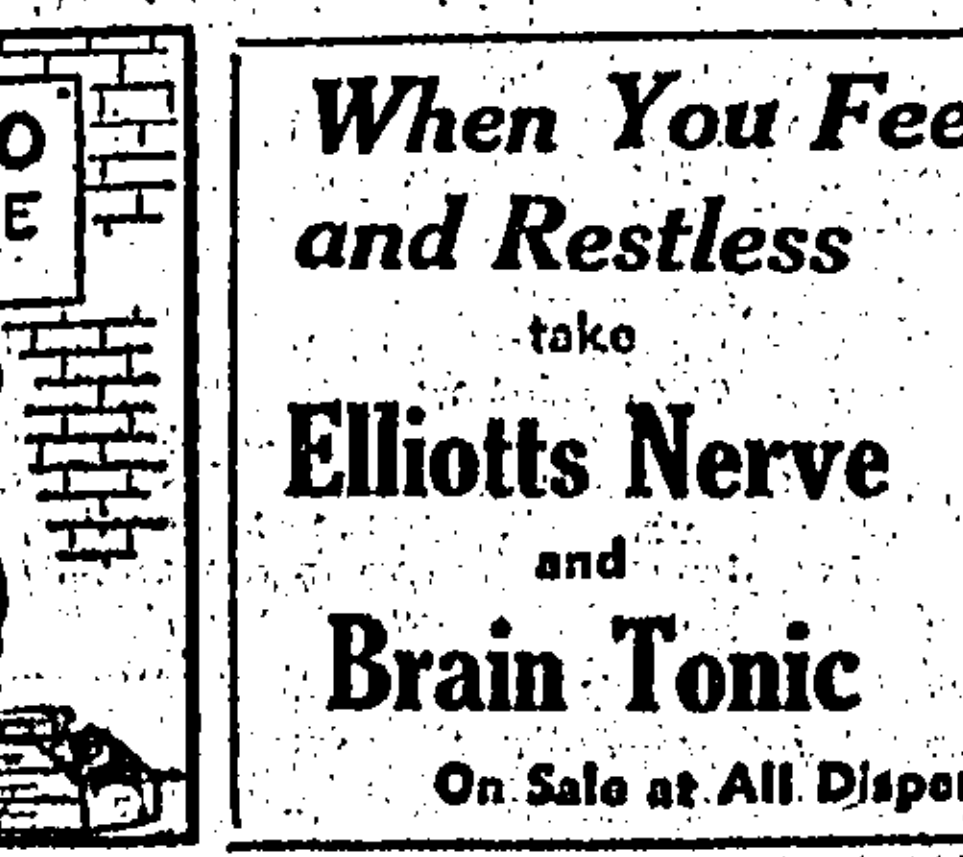
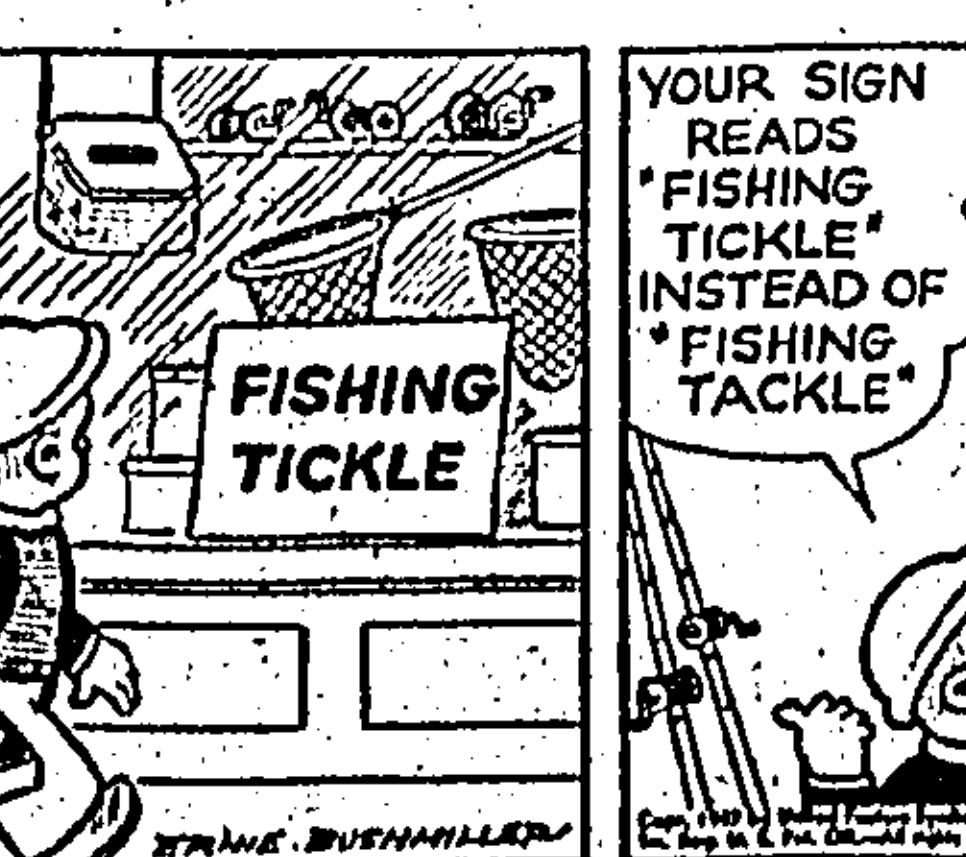
He had telephoned from the mainland to Corfu, leaving a message. No reply came. (News Item.) (For elementary jest, see heading.)

CROSSWORD



Solution of Saturday's puzzle—Across: 1. Testament. (3) 2. Hail. 3. Tint. 4. Aye. 5. Prior. 6. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. Down: 1. Understands. (6) 2. More than one has been made on Mount Everest. (7) 3. Scene of a recent civil war. (10) 4. Spirit. (4) 5. Legless. (3)

NANCY Now Let 'Em Come!



Women BEAUTY ARTS

This Space Every Day
By LOIS LEEDS



Posed by Susan Hayward for Lois Leeds.

Lip Line is so easy to acquire and Lois Leeds tells you how.

LIP LINE

Study the shape of your mouth. If you have thin compressed lips, you must learn not only to relax the mouth but to give it a softer outline. You wish to make your mouth fuller and more attractive. Then outline the edge with a lip pencil, fill in with a brush which you have applied to your lipstick. Fill in the outline quite heavily. Now, with a folded tissue between the lips, press together firmly to remove excess lipstick.

There are lip brushes now which are used to apply lipstick smoothly and evenly, although if you do not like using the brush you can apply it perfectly by the simpler method. First, blot the lips with a tissue so that they will be dry. Never dampen them before applying lipstick because, if you do, the lipstick will "slide."

If you use the lipstick with pencil or brush have the lips dry. Apply the lipstick to the upper lip, then the lower. After five minutes, press the lips on a folded tissue to absorb surplus. A drop of oil, applied to the lips after the lipstick, gives a "ripe" sheen. A touch of perfume

"sets" the colour. A little powder softens the colour.

The older the woman the softer should be the outline of her mouth. If the mouth is thin and "pursed," widen it by applying lipstick just beyond the natural line.

To choose lipstick shades successfully, match them to your accessories or costume colours if you would be very beauty-wise and smart. If you stick to your "type," remember this—Red-Red for Brunettes, Blue-Red for Blondes, Brown or Orange-Red for Red-heads and Purple or "fruity" Reds for the White-haired woman.

But if you go in for new, odd, dashing, romantic colours you must, for harmony, match your lipstick, rouge and fingertips to your costume colours.

FLOWERS AND MORE FLOWERS

In London, just now, women are appearing in hats massed with flowers which might have been plucked from some of the public parks, now gay with blossoms after one of the longest, darkest, hardest winters Britain has ever seen.

The back of the head line is still persistent among several types of hats, although it is now becoming a little more subtle than it was. The brimmed hat, worn straight on the head, and borrowing some of its glamour from the early part of the century with its masses of tulle and flower trimming, has not yet had its day, but the new line—tilted back but to the side—is being exploited. This is kinder to the face than the hat which is merely pushed to the back-of-the-head, and is as attractive on the older woman as on the debutante.

One of the popular shapes among younger women seems to be the pneumatic beget, and an attractive model seen with tiny yellow straw flowers on which, in turn are stitched a flight of humming birds. This is finished with a band of green ribbon near the face.

Cute "flower pot" shapes seem to be favourites among those who can wear them. These, of course, are intended for formal occasions as are the big straw shapes—one of which is trimmed with black lace and flowers—and are being shown now only in the salons. It is the easy-to-wear hats which are being bought now.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



It's not the fifty cents for tickets that I mind—it's the two dollars we have to pay the sifter to watch the kids at home!

Jap Industrial Plants For China Reparations

Japanese heavy and light industrial plants coming to China as reparations will be allocated to Shanghai, Hankow, Canton, Chungking, Tientsin and Chengchow, according to the plans of the Reparations Committee of the Executive Yuan, reports Reuter from Shanghai.

ANTI-PLAGUE RESEARCH DISCOVERY

A portion of the bubonic plague microbe, believed by researchers to be the part which can produce immunity to the disease which has been the curse of the Orient for centuries, has been isolated at the Hooper Foundation for medical research in San Francisco.

Although still in its experimental stage, the discovery may lead to the development of a highly purified vaccine to give humans protection against this dreaded black death with greater ease of administration and less possibility of undesirable reactions, according to a report of Dr. Karl F. Meyer, director of the Foundation.

Vaccines against plague are made now with whole bacteria. In the United States, microbes are first killed, then chemically treated to produce the immunizing substance. The vaccine made from killed bacteria sometimes causes unpleasant effects in the patient.

Live Plague Germs

Doctors hesitate to use live plague germs to make vaccine even though the microbes are supposed to be of a type incapable of producing the disease.

The plague bacillus, like any other living organism, is made up of many kinds of proteins and other substances.

In the Hooper Foundation experiment it was separated by chemicals into some of its components. Some of these were tried on animals. They protected guinea pigs, mice, and monkeys against the disease.

Dr. Meyer said he believed these components or fractions would also produce immunity in humans but that further experiments would have to be made to determine this definitely.—Associated Press.

RACKET IN HITLER SOUVENIRS

A new racket in souvenirs supposed to have been the possessions of Adolf Hitler has bobbed up in Munich, where the Fuehrer got his start.

On the black market one can find "ash trays used personally by the Fuehrer," and wrist-watches, he supposedly wore. At least 24 of these ash trays and nine watches were offered at prices ranging up to 1,000 marks.

Americans buy them without realizing that Hitler never smoked and did not care much for wrist watches.

Genuine souvenirs from Hitler's collection are rare. His old apartment at 16 Prince Regent Place was looted with them, but the invading troops quickly cleaned it out. Souvenir hunters did not even leave a light switch in the place.

Commission Headquarters

The apartment which Hitler used before he became Reichschancellor and infrequently thereafter, is at present the headquarters for the Bavarian Property Control Commission.

The Commission is assigned to take custody of all his property and that of the Nazi party. At present, the office is trustee for approximately 25,000 pieces of property seized from the Nazis in Bavaria.

The collection is valued at over 5,000,000,000 marks (\$500,000,000).

1,200 Lepers At Large

G. H. Deshpande, member of the Bombay Provincial Legislative Assembly from the Holy City of Nasik, told his Legislative colleagues in a recent debate that hundreds of lepers roam at large in his city because the police are afraid to touch them lest they become "contaminated."

Many lepers sell vegetables to the public, he said.

Demanding better facilities for the care of lepers and stronger efforts to isolate them, he estimated there are 1,200 lepers in Nasik, which has a population of less than 100,000.

Nasik is known as a holy city because it is the source of the sacred Godavari River and Hindu mythology identifies it as a place where the holy figure of Lakshmana cut the nose from the face of a female demon. Roughly, Nasik means "Nosey Place."

The Government's overall scheme is to use the Japanese equipment in the rehabilitation of Chinese industry in these key cities. A total of 17 machine factories will represent part of the first shipment of reparations, it is reported.

Included in the first allotment are iron and steel plants, light-metal factories, machine-tool plants, acid and alkaline works, shipbuilding yards and electric-generator plants.

Under the Executive Yuan arrangements, the National Machine Works Guild will handle the distribution of the equipment to the five cities by the end of this month.

China, by a decision of the Far Eastern Commission on Interim Japanese reparations, will receive 45 percent of this equipment. The Ministry of Communications will handle the shipping materials, which will be divided among various mercantile firms.

The first reparations broken down included three sets of electric generators, giving a total distribution of 47,500 kilowatts. These generators are earmarked for the power plants at Nanjing, Chungking and Hankow.

Other Distribution

In addition, there are two alkaline plants and one sulphuric acid factory which will be distributed to four companies, including the Yung Li Chemical Works of Nanjing and the Kiu Dah Salt Distillers. The steel weaving and spinning mills will go to Chinese textile operators. Of the metal works, seven light-metal potential plants will be divided among eight Chinese factories. The two steel and iron works will go to heavy industry operators in China.

The nation-wide plan of allocation, the National Machine Works Guild will undertake to supply Shanghai and neighbouring cities (including Wushih and Soochow) with four machine factories of 1,200 heavy tons. Among these is a steel-plate plant and co-ordinating factories.

Hankow is assigned four machine factories to produce electric generators and aluminium. The aluminium plant will be capable of turning out 1,000 metric tons of products yearly.

Of the remaining nine machine factories, five will go to Canton, two to Chungking, and one each to Tientsin and Chengchow. The Canton factories will produce steel, tin and aluminium foil and tractors. The Chungking factories mainly copper plates, the Tientsin plant only aluminium and tin plates, and the Chengchow plant will build steam-boiler equipment.

BADGE FOR RAF, FAR EAST

Preserved during the Japanese occupation of Malaya, the original badge of Royal Air Force Headquarters, Far East, signed by H. M. the King in November 1937, is now to be the badge of Headquarters, Air Command, Far East, which was reconstituted early this year out of the wartime Air Command, South-east Asia.

The original hangs in the Command headquarters at Changi, beside it will be placed a new badge, identical in every respect except for the slight difference in the title of the command. It depicts on two krises in salience a Chinese junk in full sail, and encircling the badge is the inscription "Royal Air Force, Headquarters, Far East." On a scroll beneath is the motto, "Eastward."

From Here and There:

SHIP SUNK 150 YEARS MAY CONTAIN TREASURE

Johannesburg.—A special grab crane has arrived from America to assist in the search for £5,000,000 treasure thought to be aboard the Grosvenor, which went ashore off the wild Pondoland coast in 1901. In 1921, a syndicate drove a tunnel out from shore and located the vessel by means of a diamond drill. It is thought the jewel-studded throne of the Great Mogul is in the ship.

HOSPITALITY MARATHON Moscow.—Sixteen hundred people sat down to a banquet at the Kremlin at the end of the May Day holidays. Stalin was host and Molotov toastmaster. Theatre talent did a four-hour show. Mikoyan had to face another banquet on the same day at which he was host to the British trade delegation. One of the latter said: "It was a marathon of hospitality. My knees wobbled but we all survived."

SO IT WAS OK New York.—Defence offered in a New York fraud case: "I was not committing a fraud, just assisting my firm to carry out black market operations."

OTTAWA.—Gabriel Drouin, one of Canada's leading genealogists, is going to France to trace the lineage of six million French-speaking Canadians and Americans. Mr. Drouin and his father have virtually completed the task of tracing family lines in North America. The work was made easier by an edict of a French King of the 14th Century which ordered priests to keep records of births, deaths and marriages.

RITUAL MURDER Johannesburg.—Thirteen natives have been charged with ritual murder in Maseru, Basutoland. The Crown alleges that the chief concerned heard that the authorities



Australia Sensitive To Defence

Senior members of the Australian Government believe an entirely new defence situation confronts the Commonwealth with the announcement of Britain's withdrawal from India by 1948, reports Associated Press.

Ministers expect, however, that Field Marshal Lord Montgomery will be charged with a special mission to discuss revised Empire defence planning in the light of India's independence at his talks with the Australian Government and the Defence Chiefs of Staff in Australia in July.

Foremost changes in Empire strategic plans anticipated by informed Australian authorities is the possible redeployment of naval bases which will place greater emphasis on the importance of the Australian bases at Darwin and Sydney.

It is conceded this development may be modified by any special defence arrangements that might be negotiated by Britain with India.

Coding of Bases

It is thought possible that Britain may arrange for the coding of these bases in the same way as the Simonstown base at South Africa was placed permanently under British control.

Although Ministers are cautious about future developments, they are apprehensive of the possibilities if India cannot devise a stable government. It is recognised that this could precipitate a situation fraught with menacing possibilities in an area uncomfortably close to Australia.

The prospect of an unsettled India may compel the Australian Government to undertake earlier than had been hoped the problem of devising stronger permanent postwar defences.

USING CONVICT LABOUR

To meet the manpower shortage, all convicts in France serving sentences under five years are to be employed at work in the national interests, such as agriculture, mining, reconstruction and textile manufacture, according to an announcement by the French Ministry of Labour. There now are about 30,000 persons serving sentences under five years, including 12,734 political offenders and 2,837 persons sentenced by military tribunals. However, difficulties may arise because of the lack of qualified guards, said a Labour Ministry spokesman. Associated Press.

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.
Sonja HENIE Together with CORNEL WILDE!
20c
Happy SONGS! Happy SONJA! Happy HILARITY!
SONJA HENIE
Winter time
JACK OAKIE
CESAR ROMERO
CAROLE LANDIS
WOODY HERMAN AND HIS ORCHESTRA
ADDED! LATEST MOVIE TONE NEWS!
NEXT CHANGE! It's Dynamite... set to music!
George RAFT
Joan BENNETT
Vivian BLAINE
in "NOB HILL"
IN TECHNICOLOR

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ADVANCE BOOKING OFFICE
ST. FRANCIS HOTEL, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
Booking hours: 11.00 A.M. to 5.00 P.M. Daily
LAST FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
H'OW L!
BETTE DAVIS
ANN SHERIDAN
MONTY WOOLLEY
The Man Who Came to Dinner
WARNER BROS.' HAPPIEST HIT
with JIMMY DURANTE • RICHARD TRAVIS • BLUE BUKER • REGINALD GARDNER
Directed by WILLIAM KEIGHLEY
From the Stage Play by Geo. S. Kaufman and Moss Hart • Produced by Sam H. Harris
TO-MORROW

"SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE"
CONSTANCE CUMMINGS
Robert Morley • Tommy Trinder
Directed by CHARLES FREND
Released Thru UNITED ARTISTS

ORIENTAL
FINAL SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.20—7.20—9.20 P.M.
A GRAND MUSICAL WITH ALL GREAT STAR CAST!
What makes them so Glorious
—Is what makes this so Great!
THE DOLLY SISTERS
Starring BETTY GRABLE and JOHN PAYNE
JUNE HAYES
COMMENCING TO-MORROW: "KID FROM BROOKLYN"

— SHOWING TO-DAY —
Cathay
2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.
THE SURPRISE COMEDY HIT OF THE YEAR!
"OUR HEARTS WERE YOUNG AND GAY"
with Gail Russel • Diana Lynn • Charlie Ruggles

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PATRONS PLEASE NOTE THAT FOR THEIR CONVENIENCE AN ADVANCE BOOKING OFFICE IS ESTABLISHED IN THE ST. FRANCIS HOTEL.
BOOKING HOURS: 11 A.M. TO 5 P.M. DAILY

Questions In Commons On Smuggling Of Jews

Labourite Tom Driberg suggested in the House of Commons last night that the United States Treasury is "indirectly subsidising the assassination of British soldiers in Palestine."

HAGANAH'S UNDERGROUND RAILWAY

BY RICHARD S. CLARK,
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Munch, May 19. A youthful leader of the illegal Jewish army "Haganah" said today that the twentieth century underground railroad by which his organisation has transported thousands of Jews from Poland and Germany to the Mediterranean ports will continue smuggling its human cargo through the British blockade to Palestine.

The mystery of how his organisation steered thousands in their flight from Poland last year and still keeps an almost constant stream of Palestine-bound Jews flocking to the Mediterranean was unfolded at a meeting in the beer hall where Hitler staged his putsch 24 years ago.

Haganah is the illegal arm of the Zionist organisations. Method of moving the hundreds and thousands of emigrants, who are crammed into small ships to land in Palestine is successful, and to dock ignominiously at Cyprus if caught by the British, have been hinted at for months. A General Frederick Morgan, former European Director of UNRRA, was severely criticised in late 1945 for his charge that an "organised" underground was bringing Jews out of Poland.

Rendezvous In Army Club
Here for the first time the role of the Haganah is revealed for publication.

The rendezvous with the underground agent was arranged by a man who holds a false job to cover his activities.

"Do not even describe me," he said. "I do not want to be thrown into the British political prisons in Eritrea when I return to Palestine."

Then as a pretty Red Cross girl with a blue pencil in her hair chatted nearby and a solemn MP stood at the door of the army club, the young man told how "Haganah" workers, disguised as displaced persons or as representatives of social agencies, have kept their human cargo riding and trudging down the plains and across the mountains of Southern Europe, sneaking across international borders at night and loading ships anchored off Mediterranean beaches.

With the exception of details, his story had been confirmed earlier by other Jewish sources in this area.

Alyah Beth
Since its beginning almost two years ago, "Alyah Beth"—the second immigration—has carried some 15,000 Jews through Bulgaria alone, the agent said. Total figures he added, could be obtained only at Paris Headquarters. Other sources here said only about 9,000 had gone from this area.

"It is a kind of warfare," he said. "But we must get these people to a safe place. We must build a homeland. And we need them in Palestine for political reasons—to strengthen the Jewish community there."

The "Alyah Beth" is a separate operation, distinct from the "mass exodus" recently predicted for late summer, he said.

"The exodus" is not sponsored by any responsible agency. We are afraid it cannot be stopped if once it starts. It will be spontaneous and there will be a holocaust of a mess."

"But for the 'Alyah Beth' everything is arranged," he added.

25 Pound Pack
Underground leaders in DP camps are given their quotas and are told when and where their groups will report. The travellers strap on

Questioning Major G. P. Mayhew, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, about the American League For Free Palestine, which advertises for money to smuggle Jews into the Holy Land, Mr Driberg asked: "Is it not a fact that this League is regarded as a charity and subject to tax remissions? If that is so, does it not follow that the United States Treasury is indirectly subsidising the assassination of British soldiers in Palestine?"

Major Mayhew replied: "We are aware of certain considerations of that kind which we are putting to the State Department but I can not accept all the implications of that question."

Major Donald Bruce, another Labourite, asked whether the British Government had yet received any indication of the American Government's attitude towards the League. "The Foreign Secretary is still awaiting reply from the State Department to the repeated representations which the British Embassy in Washington has made to them on this subject," said Major Mayhew.

their backs a small pack, including extra shoes, shirts, socks and toilet goods.

"If they are going to have to walk considerable distances they take up to 25 pounds. If we have trucks arranged all along the way, they can take twice that," he added.

"The difficulties today are far greater than we ever thought they would be," he continued quickly as a second Red Cross girl approached to arrange ice cream, cakes and doughnuts for the evening dance. "The border controls are tighter. Right now we do not know how we are going to get those 300 out who were turned back by the constabulary last month."

No Open Help
"No country will help us openly. The whole route has to be done by the 'black' (underground) way and at the ports we have to double-cross our friends sometimes to get our people aboard the ships."

"Several countries which were ready to close their eyes before, will not do that now," he explained.

Here he saw "Alyah Beth" workers. The emigrants leave their camps, generally in trucks. At successive rendezvous points they join with other groups until a transport of several hundred is under way.

"Sometimes we can truck them over the border into the French zone of Austria or Germany. Sometimes they have to wait for darkness to walk over in isolated spots. Generally, we have trucks waiting for them. Occasionally they continue walking. Our crews, however, are ready for them along the route. Houses are prepared at regular stopping points. Food is there waiting for them, although we have had mixups when they had to go hungry," the spokesman related.

Loading In Secret
"At the next border they may have to walk again, and so it goes. At the port, food and houses are provided for whatever period they have to wait. Some groups are lucky and proceed to their ship; others have waited three to four months."

Previously, illegal emigrants were frequently able to board ship openly, either with forged visas or with the connivance of port authorities.

"Now we mostly load in secret. The ship is pulled in close to the shore and passengers board from small boats off the beaches," he continued.

For protection, the routes are changed frequently. For obvious reasons they remain unnamed.

The man who travels with "Alyah Beth" needs no money, the underground worker said. "I do not know exactly where the money comes from, but I believe a lot of it comes from America," United Press.

London, May 20.

Questioning another question by Major Bruce, the Under-Secretary of State said Britain is aware that the League is trying to raise \$250,000 before July 14 for activities in Palestine.

"We are making our views very plain to the State Department," he said without amplification.—Associated Press.

Fact-Finding Commission

Jerusalem, May 19. The Palestine Government, together with the rest of the Holy Land, today awaited advance news of the first meeting of the United Nations Fact-Finding Commission on Palestine, which will be held on Saturday in New York.

Reliable sources said the Palestine Government has had no indication of the Commission's plans, and it was considered likely that no news would be received before the group's first sitting.

The question of accommodation for members of the Commission who will examine the problem at first hand is being looked into, but the authorities here said they knew neither the size nor the itinerary of the party that would visit the Holy Land.—United Press.

Explosions Near Tel-Aviv

Jerusalem, May 19. Unconfirmed reports from Rehovoth, in south-east Tel-Aviv, said two violent explosions were heard in the vicinity of the town tonight, but the cause was as yet unknown.—United Press.

Strike Planned

Jerusalem, May 19. About 30,000 Jews and 10,000 Arabs employed in military camps and installations throughout Palestine will stage a one-day token strike tomorrow for higher wages, the recognition of trade unions and improved regulations.

The strike is being co-ordinated by both the Jewish and Arab trade unions. It will be the biggest strike in Palestine since about 50,000 Post Office employees struck last year.—Reuter.

New Zionists Dissolved

Tel-Aviv, May 19. It was announced at a press conference today that the 14-year-old revisionist "New Zionist Organisation" had been dissolved. Members were instructed to resume contributions to official Zionist funds, which they had boycotted since the party seceded from the "Zionist Organisation" in 1933.—United Press.

Minefield Touched Off

Haifa, May 19. Flares sent up during routine Army manoeuvres fell into a minefield last night and caused four explosions which caused panic among residents of the Mount Carmel area. The flares started a brush fire which swept through the minefield.—United Press.

RAMADIER'S POLICY
(Continued from Page 1)

and electricity strike, slated for Wednesday night.

The Electric Light and Gas Workers Federation has announced that "if the government does not give a satisfactory reply to the demands which have been up for consideration for the past six months," by Wednesday night a "different strike order will be put into effect."

The giant wave of dissatisfaction engulfing France and her colonies has also spread to North Africa, where 7,000 workers of the important Kouriba phosphate mines struck today for higher wages plus a demand that phosphate miners be recognised as a separate union.

Dropping all pretence of wishing to break the strike wave, officials of the CGT labour organisation yesterday bluntly told the government that the idea of a general strike had not been abandoned.

Thursday will be a particularly fateful day as leaders of the Paris area's metallurgical unions go to the Ministry of Labour to hear the government's counter-proposals to their demands for a ten francs per hour production bonus.

It was widely feared that the metal workers, tired of the long-drawn-out negotiations and in restless mood, might call a new strike unless given what they consider satisfaction. Such action would deal a shattering blow to France's automobile and metal industries.

In the north of France, there was little change in the situation, as thousands of textile workers continued to strike, principally in the Hainaut, Armentieres and Tourcoing districts. At Roubaix, important textile town and big brewing centre, brewers employees continued their three-day strike.—United Press.

Commonwealth Citizenship

London, May 19. An agreement has now been reached among all independent members of the British Commonwealth, including Eire, on the establishment of common Commonwealth citizenship.

Reuter learned authoritatively today that following the Commonwealth Nationality Conference in London recently, South Africa, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and Eire are now agreed upon uniform citizenship for the Commonwealth as a whole, and this means that the term "British subject" may disappear from the passports of all citizens of the Commonwealth Empire.

Instead, there will be another term, like Citizen of the British Commonwealth, which will guarantee the same rights and privileges now protected under the title of "British subject."—Reuter.

Togliatti Challenges Welles

Rome, May 19. The Italian Communist leader, Signor Palmiro Togliatti, today challenged the former U.S. Under-Secretary of State, Mr Sumner Welles, to give proof of his allegation that he (Togliatti) was receiving funds from Moscow.

In a telegram to Mr Welles, he declared: "The United States won the war against Fascist Italy. This victory, to which Italians made considerable contribution, does not, however, give the right to any political man in America to insult Italian politicians of whatever party."

You have affirmed that high Italian officials have proof that I received money from a foreign power. You are asked to give proof of this affirmation immediately and publicly, and I invite you to do this.

If you do not do so all honest people in the world have the right to think you are a liar and libeller."—Reuter.

GIRL KILLS HER FIANCE

Frankfurt, May 19. Army officials at Heidelberg said today that a 22-year-old American Military Government employee was found dead yesterday in the arms of his former German fiancée. Apparently he was shot by the trautein before she committed suicide.

Officials said the former soldier—a member of the Public Safety Office at Heidelberg—had filed papers for marriage to the girl, 26-year-old Katharina Ruf. His marriage request was recently cancelled, the authorities said, pending a decision on renewal of his contract on June 1.

Initial investigation indicated that the girl fired two shots into the American's back in a wooded area five miles east of Heidelberg and that the third bullet which she apparently fired into her own head struck the former soldier in the head.

The American's name was withheld pending notification of his next of kin.—United Press.

Troops Clash With Eléctors
Beirut, May 19. One person was killed and three were wounded today in a clash between Lebanese troops and the inhabitants of Nabatieh, south Lebanon, during an election meeting.

Several soldiers were bruised by stones.

With the elections due next Sunday, the situation in the Nabatieh constituency is tense, and incidents have been reported from elsewhere, resulting in two deaths and ten prisoners being injured.

The government has appointed a high council of three appeal judges to supervise the freedom of the election.—Reuter.

BLACK & WHITE CARD AT HARRINGAY ARENA

Coloured boxers are denied the right to hold British boxing titles—a bone of contention between legislators and the governors of the ring—it was announced yesterday.

But they will get a good boost from promoter Jack Solomons on June 3. The London promoter is staging a black and white card at Harringay Arena on that date.

Five fights will be between coloured and white boxers. This is an unprecedented programme in Britain, although coloured boxers' got on the bills now and then. Most notable recently was Ike Williams, world's lightweight champion, who defended his title in Wales.

American negro Lloyd Marshall, challenger for Gus Lescovitch's world light heavyweight crown, will be the top of the bill. He opposes Freddie Mills, chopper hitting British champion.

Marshall's imported negro welterweight sparring partner, Barry Wright, will tangle with Arthur Danaher in an eight-round semi-wind-up. Then comes Britain's own Randolph Turpin, a coloured navy cook who has a knockout record in his one year as a professional that would make him the kingly column of any member of the cauliflowerer colony. He fights Mark Hart, the best middleweight in the South.

Solomons hasn't got around to picking the rest of the card but he is certain there will be no colour bar in this one.—Associated Press.



Marshall To Review Economic Aid Policy

Washington, May 20. Secretary of State George C. Marshall's new policy planning staff will be called upon shortly to re-examine world economic conditions to determine what the long-range American policy should be.

TEST CRICKET TOURS

London, May 19. The Imperial Cricket Conference approved at Lords today the following tours for inclusion in the programme already drawn up until 1952: 1947-48 MCC to West Indies and India; 1948-49 MCC to India and Australia; 1949-50 MCC to India and Australia to South Africa; 1950-51 West Indies to England; 1951 South Africa to England.

The Conference provisionally agreed to note India's application to visit England in 1953.

Those present at the Conference were Lord Cornwallis, President, Sir Pelham Warner, W. Findlay, G.C.C. Allen and R.V.V. Robins, representing Australia, S. J. Pitts and A. S. Frames, of South Africa, A. S. de Mallo, of India, R. Nimes, West Indies, and A. H. Gilligan, representing New Zealand.

The six countries also reached an agreement in regard to the definition of a first-class match. This will not have any retrospective effect. The scheme is that a match of three or more days' duration between two sides of 11 players officially adjudged first-class shall be regarded as a first-class fixture. Matches in which either team have more than 11 players, or which are scheduled for less than three days, shall not be regarded as first-class.

The governing body in each country shall decide, on this status of teams.—Reuter.

SOUTH AFRICANS OUTPLAYED

(Continued from Page 1)

At Bradford: Yorkshire 147 and 209 (Hutton 106, Cornford seven for 86), Sussex 178 (Bowers four for 24, Coxon four for 54) and 38 for three.

At the Oval: Surrey 300 for seven declared and 149 for two (Squires not out 59), Somerset 195 (Gimblett 51, Gover five for 45).

At Chesterfield: Worcestershire 235, Derbyshire 185 for four (Smith 52).

At Ilford: Northamptonshire 215 and 219 for five (Timms not out 90), Essex 207 (Gray 100).

At Loughborough: Leicestershire beat Nottinghamshire by ten wickets. Notts 99 and 242 (Hardstaff 52, Walsh six for 11), Leicestershire 332 for nine declared (Lester 89) and 13 for no wicket.

At Cambridge: Cambridge University beat Royal Navy by an innings and 54 runs. Royal Navy 287 for seven declared (Boyd 100 and 108, Parnall five for 41, Griffiths four for 24), Cambridge 447 for nine declared (Willatt 149, Shuttleworth 64).—Reuter.

Richards Sets New Record

London, May 19. The British champion jockey, Gordon Richards, set a new world record today when he rode the 3301st winner of his career at the Worcester racecourse.

The previous record was held by the British-born Belgian jockey, Sam Healey, whose wins in all races totalled 3,200.

Richards has held Britain's jockey championship 19 times during the past 20 years.—United Press.

Cheese For Britons

London, May 19. Mr John Strachey, the Minister for Food, told the House of Commons today that he has just concluded a contract with Denmark for as much as blue vein cheese as they could spare until next December.

The tonnage was a little more than Britain had been getting recently and was about the same as previous.—Reuter.

NOTICE

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company will be held at 18 Pedder Street (1st floor) Hong Kong on MONDAY the NINTH day of JUNE, 1947, at NOON, for the purpose of proposing and if thought fit passing the sub-jointed resolutions as a special resolution, viz:—

That the Articles of Association be altered in the manner following:—

(a) Article 17 shall be cancelled.

(b) In the third line of Article 71 the word "two" shall be substituted for the word "three".

(c) The following Article shall be substituted for Article 70 "70. Subject to any special terms as to voting upon which any shares of the Company may have been issued or may for the time being be held, upon a show of hands every member present in person shall have one vote, and upon a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share held by him".

By Order of the Board,
R. G. CRAIG,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, Dated this Ninth day of May, 1947.

NOTICE

Advertisers are requested to note that no advertisements (with the exception of urgent notices) will be accepted between the hours of 12.30 noon, Saturdays, and 9 a.m. on Mondays.

From and including Mondays to Fridays, copy for the following day must be submitted not later than 4 p.m.

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6.30 Light Variety; 6.45 "A Musical Landmark"; 7.10 Studio A Haydn Piano Recital by Michael Boder (By Courtesy of the Parlophon Gramophone Co.); 7.30 B.B.C. Transcription Service: English Theatre; No. 9 "Tom Robinson and the Realistic Stage"; 7.45 Stage Favourites of Yesterday; 8.00 London Relay: World News; 8.10 London Relay: Home News from Britain; 8.15 Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra; 8.30 B.B.C. Transcription Service: "The Man from Delson"; Experiences of the only British Survivor of Belsen Camp; 9.00 Studio Radio Magazine; 9.15 Devised and Produced by Derek Cossell; A Hongkong Stage Club Production; 9.45 A.C. Transcription Service: "The Masqueraders"; 10.00 London Relay: News; 10.15 Relay of the Dance Orchestra from the Paramount Ballroom; 11.00 Close down.

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